

REMARKS

Claims 1, 11, 16, 17, 32 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Adair et al. (US 6,424,369 B1). Claims 2-6, 18-22, 34, 35, 39-45, 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adair in view of JP 2000307913A (Matsui). Claims 7 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adair and Matsui, and further in view of Kostrzewski et al. (US 2006/0023105 A1). Claims 8 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adair in view of McKinney (US 6,813,491 B1). Claims 9, 25, 36, 37, 46 and 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adair and Matsui, and further in view of McKinney. Claims 10, 13-15, 26 and 28-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adair in view of Osann, Jr. (US 2004/0203608 A1). Claims 38 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adair and Matsui, and further in view of Osann, Jr. Claims 12 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adair in view of Hiroyasu et al. (US 2003/0210440 A1).

These rejections are respectfully disagreed with, and are traversed below.

It is noted that all of the embodiments of Adair et al. show a PDA having two display screens, namely a first screen (video monitor or video view screen) 26 for displaying video images taken by the camera module 10 or incoming video images, and a command screen 28 that allows a user to select programs with a stylus.

In order to even more distinctly set for the exemplary embodiments of this invention the independent claims 1 and 17 have each been amended to make it clear that there is but one display screen, e.g., as in claim 1:

A handset, comprising:

a user interface that comprises a data entry device and a visual display device **comprising a display screen;**

a camera; and

a controller coupled to the visual display device and to the camera, said controller operating under the control of a stored program for **displaying to a user on the display screen an image representative of at least a portion of an environment** of the user as seen through the camera **during a time that the user is interacting with said user interface and viewing a result of the interaction with said user interface on the display screen.** (emphasis added)

Certain dependent claims were amended accordingly.

Claims 1 and 17, as amended, are clearly not anticipated by Adair et al., and neither are they suggested or rendered obvious by the two display screen PDA of Adair et al.

At this point it may be instructive to also consider the disclosure of Osann, Jr., which the Examiner applied against, e.g., claim 10.

What Osann, Jr. states in paragraph [0037], and also in paragraph [0038], is the following:

[0037] FIG. 3 shows an application example where a construction worker (the sending party), in this case a mason, is communicating with his supervisor regarding a problem with a brick column that has just been constructed. As shown in image 12 and enlargement 13, the sending party is holding the phone in front of them like a camera in order to capture image and/or video information. In this mode, the display on the phone should temporarily act like the viewfinder display on a digital camera. This mode can be activated by a button on the keypad, a push of the shutter button 8, or some other mechanism. When button 8 is released, normal phone display information usually consisting of digits and icons can be optionally superimposed over the camera display, in a black or white (reversed) format.

[0038] Since the user of the phone/camera will be holding the device in front of them, they will not be able to talk directly into a normal microphone. Hence, it is necessary to have either a speaker phone capability, or some form of wired or

wireless headset to allow bi-directional voice communication while the camera function is being utilized.

Referring also to Figure 3 of Osann, Jr., it is clear that there is no suggestion of "displaying to a user on the display screen an image representative of at least a portion of an environment of the user as seen through the camera **during a time that the user is interacting with said user interface and viewing a result of the interaction with said user interface on the display screen**". The fact that "normal phone display information usually consisting of digits and icons can be optionally superimposed over the camera display" when used in the "viewfinder display" mode does not suggest the subject matter now found in claim 1 and 17.

Further, and if one were to attempt to combine Adair et al. and Osann, Jr., it would appear that the resulting device would be required to have two display screens, the video monitor screen 26 and the command screen 28.

In that claims 1 and 17 are clearly patentable, then dependent claims 2-16 and 18-33 are also clearly patentable for at least this one reason alone, whether or not considered with the additional disclosures of Matsui, Kostrzewski et al., McKinney et al. and/or Hiroyasu et al.

Further in this regard, and referring by example to claim 2, what is recited is that the controller:

further operates under control of the stored program to **process images generated by the camera to detect a potential for a collision** with an object that is present in the environment of the user. (emphasis added)

The English Abstract and the drawings of Matsui have been reviewed (an English-language equivalent of Matsui was not located). What is disclosed is not the subject matter found in claim 2, but instead the use of one or plural sensors 3, 4 and 5 "faced to an arbitrary direction" for detecting the presence or absence of an obstacle, and a control part 6 for receiving outputs from the sensors and for informing a photographer of the presence of an obstacle. There is clearly no suggestion of a video camera having a control part to "process images generated by the camera

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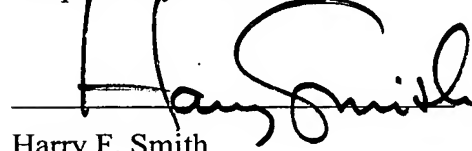
to detect a potential for a collision with an object that is present in the environment".

This argument with regard to claim 2 is applicable as well to all of those claims against which the disclosure of Matsui was used, including the independent claims 34 and 41 (that recite in part: "processing [or process] the images generated by the camera to detect a potential for a collision with an object that is present in the environment").

Clearly, if one were to attempt to combine Adair et al. with Matsui the resulting PDA would include two display screens, the video monitor screen and the command screen, and one or plural sensors "faced to an arbitrary direction" for detecting the presence or absence of an obstacle. Whether or not this proposed combination is suggested or is workable, it would certainly not suggest the claimed subject matter to one skilled in the art.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of the claims, and to allow all of the pending claims as now presented for examination. An early notification of the allowability of claims 1-50 is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted:



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